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# MONTANA

## EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

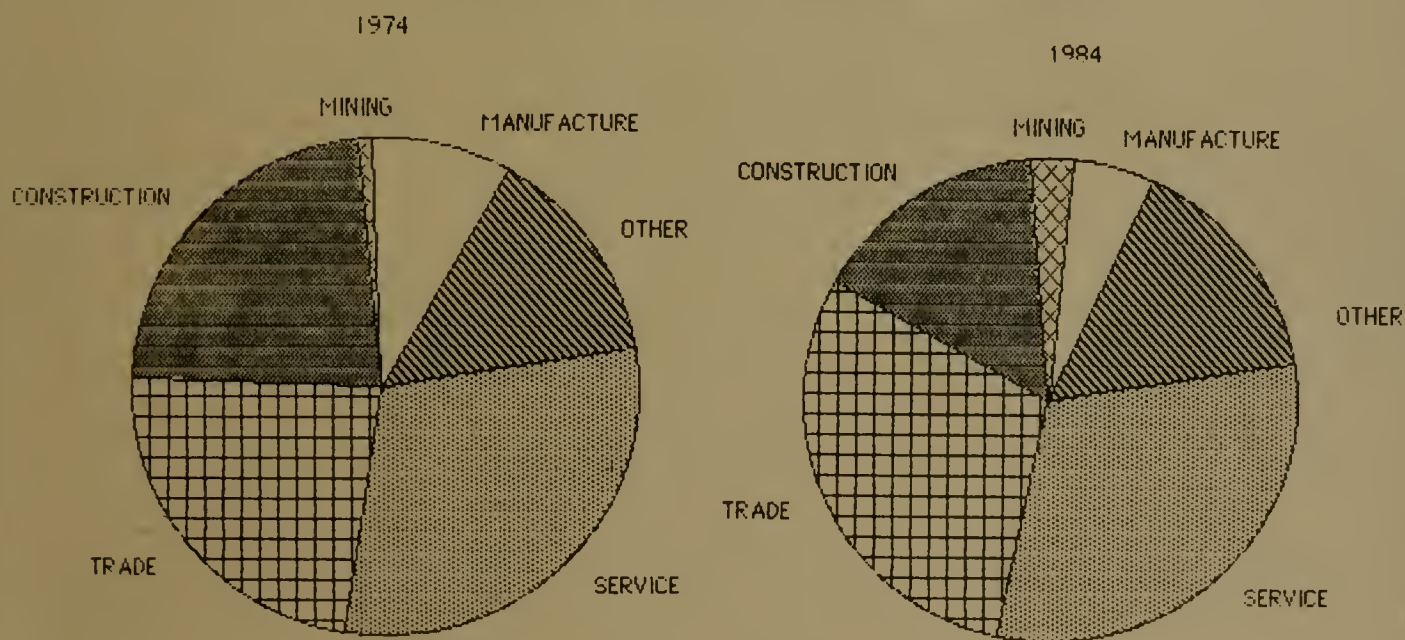
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### NEW BUSINESS FORMATIONS MONTANA 1974 AND 1984



RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
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## NEW BUSINESS FORMATION

New businesses started in 1974 and 1984 indicate where entrepreneurs believe opportunity exist. The number of new businesses in 1984 was about 4400, which is nearly 2 1/2 times more than the volume of startups in 1974. The most noticeable shifts during the decade are an increase in trade and mining businesses and a decline in construction and manufacturing startups. The information was obtained from the unemployment insurance program. Starting with 1985, more new business formation data will be available.



MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

1st. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

### \*\*\* BENCHMARKING \*\*\*

This publication reflects the 1984 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurrence warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurrence, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous nine years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation  
(In Thousands)

	MAR. 1985 <u>Prelim</u>	FEB. 1985 <u>Revised</u>	JAN. 1985 <u>Revised</u>	MAR. 1984 <u>Revised</u>
Civilian Labor Force	405.1	399.0	397.5	395.3
Employment	372.8	365.6	361.1	360.5
Unemployment	32.3	33.4	36.4	34.8
Unemployment Rate	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%	8.8%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

In the first quarter, Montana's employment and unemployment outlook continued to improve from one year ago. Non-agricultural wage and salary jobs, the most commonly used measure of employment, noticed a 2.5 percent increase between March 1985 and March 1984. The unemployment rate dropped nearly one percentage point in the same time period. However, the unemployment rate is still high according to historical standards. The economic improvement, as expressed by a lower unemployment rate, will probably continue this year, but it is not expected to be as much of an improvement that 1984 experienced each month over 1983's monthly unemployment rates.

In 1984, the unemployment rate for females returned to a level that is higher than the male's unemployment rate, after a two year condition where the female rate was lower than the rate for males. The lower unemployment rate for females during 1982 and 1983 was largely caused by a recession that affected male workers and male-dominated industries to a larger degree. One factor that causes female workers to experience a higher unemployment rate than males is women's frequent movement into and out of the work force for child rearing purposes. Many characteristics of the female worker are reviewed in the Research & Analysis Bureau's publication Montana Women in the 80's.

The state will assist in financing more low-interest housing loans with a bond issue this summer. Income and previous home ownership restrictions are on the estimated 10 1/2 percent interest rate mortgage loans. The authorization follows a survey of lenders throughout the state indicating a demand for at least \$186 million worth of new mortgages.



The state has a new policy on state construction projects. Future state contracts will be awarded to a single prime contractor rather than the multiple contract approach as in the past. This change follows the trend of private construction projects where 75 percent of the projects use a single prime contractor. Also, a new law requires 50 percent of the work force be Montana residents on state awarded construction projects.

In the labor force area highlights that follow, several new manufacturing industries are reviewed. An upsurge of manufacturing enterprises in Montana certainly isn't to the extreme but appears to be on an upswing. Several companies have obtained government contracts for their products. Montana has a lot of room to expand on government procurement of its products, as Montana is ranked third from the bottom in a 50 state rating.

Metal mining throughout the state has a fairly positive long term outlook, but the short-term situation is being influenced downward by the low metal prices. Several gold and silver mines have made reductions in their work force. A platinum and palladium mine in Stillwater County is moving forward to obtain the necessary permits to start up operations with a work force of about 225.

A total of 174 oil and gas tests were completed during the first quarter of 1985. That's above the numbers for the same period during the two previous years; however, this is no indication that this year's drilling effort is substantially ahead of those. National forecasters predict Montana's 1985 well completions will be about the same as 1984. Toole, Valley, and Roosevelt counties indicated the most drilling activity during the first quarter, with nearly 50 percent of the states total completions.

The oil and gas industry is concerned about a recent ruling that determined a full environmental impact statement (EIS) must be conducted on all leasing of federal land. The March ruling has already cancelled two planned drilling operations on western Montana national forest property. An appeal is planned by the oil industry. The Forest Service is also against doing the full, time consuming EIS on the federal leases.

Which industry offers the best opportunity for failure? The results of a survival rate study on eating and drinking businesses indicate a high turnover/failure percentage on both established and new ventures in restaurants and bars. If an enterprise has been established before 1977, it has a 50 percent chance that the business would still be operated by the owner five years later. For a new bar or eating place, chances of surviving 5 years is only one out of four. The average survival rates for the eating and drinking industry (Standard Industrial Classifications 5810) from 1977 through 1982 are



listed below:

#### SURVIVAL RATE FOR RESTAURANTS AND BARS

	<u>1 YR</u>	<u>2 YR</u>	<u>3 YR</u>	<u>4 YR</u>	<u>5 YR</u>
Old Business	87%	76%	67%	60%	54%
New Business	77%	53%	40%	32%	25%

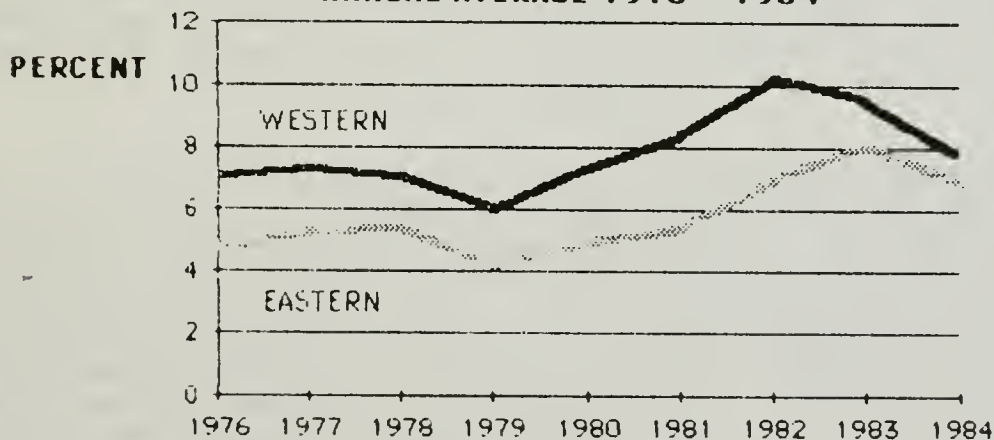
Many owners of restaurants and bars get out of the business by selling out to someone else. In the first quarter businesses registered with the unemployment insurance program included 44 brand new eating and drinking businesses, but at the same time change of ownership occurred 83 times. This two to one business adventure ratio may be unique and only found in the restaurant and bar industry.

Unemployment rates of the two congressional districts in past years have had a noticeable difference with the western district always being higher. As the graph below illustrates the unemployment rate spread has become less during the state's recovery from the past recession. One conclusion could be that the industry mixture of the western district is allowing more people to return to work or expand jobs. Another factor in the gap closing up is the weak agriculture economy that prevails in the eastern district.

#### MONTANA

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1976 - 1984



A further analysis of the unemployed count noticed a downward shift in the portion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance (U.I.) benefits. In 1981, almost half of the total unemployed were drawing U.I. benefits, but by 1984 the portion decreased to nearly one-third of the total unemployed. Some of the possible causes include: (1) stricter U.I. laws, (2) automation being able to reduce the number of non-qualified applicants, (3) the recession caused workers to be eligible for fewer weeks of U.I. benefits, and (4) an increase in

structural unemployed (structural unemployed are persons who were permanently laid off, such as those workers in the copper mining and manufacturing industries).

In the first quarter the unemployment insurance program noticed an increase in claimant activity as compared to first quarter last year. The 6 percent increase over one year ago for the number of U.I. benefit payments reverses the downward trend of fewer U.I. claims that started in the second quarter of 1983. The winter months are difficult to use for trends, but if the upward movement of U.I. benefits continues, a weakness in the economy may be indicated.

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#### GREAT FALLS MSA

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An insulation manufacturer moved its operation from California to Great Falls and will hire about 25 local workers by year's end. Owners noted that the local Economic Growth Council and the State Department of Commerce input help make Great Falls the selected manufacturing site over several other western states and cities. The plant owners received plane tickets to review Great Falls as compared to other states sending a brochure. The insulation products will be distributed through a wholesale network and will not be involved in retail sales.

Leading the announcement of plans to build is a retail chain company that wants to place two 91,000 square foot stores in Great Falls. If the project is fully developed, it will create more than 500 full and part-time jobs and add a payroll of \$2.4 million to the economy. The developers already have 30 similar stores in six states and plans to build 10 stores this year in five states. The developers plan to open stores in other Montana cities in the near future, but considers Great Falls to be the best locality to enter the state.

Other construction projects are scheduled to start soon. A three year phase to upgrade the minuteman missiles will begin this summer. Some local workers will be used but most of the projects work force is specialized. A local constructor has been awarded a \$2.7 million contract for the final phase of a \$15.2 million addition to the Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge. Construction will begin in April and will be finished by December 1986. A hotel is waiting for bids on remodeling 52 rooms that will be designed especially for business travelers. Great Falls Transit District plans to go ahead with construction of a \$2 million bus garage. The project has been held up for several months due to litigation on the bidding process. A tire store will build a 5,000 square foot addition this summer. Also, a major storm drain project costing \$3.9 million will begin later this year.

Business closures and work force reduction continues to diminish prosperity. A retail and wholesale electronic firm that once was among the nations fastest growing business firms just 18 months ago filed for

liquidation bankruptcy. At its peak 111 people were employed, including 71 in Great Falls. Great Falls lost about 25 jobs to Helena on March 1, when a new contractor started processing Medicaid claims for the state of Montana. The local firm had done the job for nearly ten years, but the new contract required the winner be willing to move to Helena. An insurance company is moving most of its operations out of Great Falls. Great Falls had been the company's headquarters for Montana and parts of Idaho and Wyoming. The move will allow greater savings from consolidation of operations in Salt Lake City. Two junior high schools are planning to be closed down, resulting in 38 teachers getting their notice.

Restaurants continue to change food types and expand facilities to take advantage of the increasing eating out population. A chain pancake house style restaurant opened with a work force of 60 people. One chain restaurant that specialized in sea foods closed and now plans to open the same facility as a pizza parlor. New owners of a chicken specialty restaurant will add their successful sandwich menu in an eating expansion.

A real estate developer has plans to remodel a downtown located medical facility to cater medical care to the heavily populated older residents of that part of the city. Also the medical services to be offered include an "urgent care" facility with extended office hours to 10 p.m. Another unique feature would be selling floor space to medical professionals similar to owners of residential condominiums.

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#### BILLINGS MSA

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Real estate is in abundant supply in Billings. Homes listed for sale in the first quarter with realtors is almost one-third greater than last year. One conclusion reached by realtors is that more people are leaving Billings than moving in, especially people involved in the energy industries. It is too early in the year to notice much of a trend in new homes, although the higher priced built-to-order homes have maintained their construction level. For the near term, guarded optimism seems to prevail with the housing related businesses.

A hotel-motel association has noticed a declining occupancy rate and wants marketing activities increased for tourism and conventions to pick up the slack. The association stated that cities like Bismarck, N.D. and Rapid City, S.D. are currently outspending Billings by a large degree in promotion programs.



Meanwhile, two hotels are planned to be built in Billings this summer. Even with the low occupancy rate being currently experienced, the developers feel each hotel's location will be an added asset. A 120-room hotel will be constructed near the airport and the other site pick is in a newly developed business park. The airport hotel originally planned to finance construction by selling each room to investors at \$35,000 apiece, but more conventional lending sources will be now utilized.

Developers have several proposed projects for refurbishing downtown buildings and adding new buildings but the financing for most projects needs to be at interest rates lower than the market rate. The Billings City Council controls most of the lower rate money programs and is reviewing the various projects.

Remodeling of a 300,000 square foot mall is expected to start in May. The remodeling would add more stores to the mall's present 35 - tenant list.

An idled pre-fabricated home manufacturing plant has been remodeled into a mobile home production plant. Current production is one home per week and plans would have 100 units per year in 1986. The plant - Montana's second mobile home builder - will have 20 to 25 workers at full production.

Plans for a \$28.1 million recreation park were revealed. Some of the main attractions will be six water slides, a health club, bowling alley, tennis court, a miniature golf course, restaurants, and an outdoor stage area. Also planned is a large hotel and a recreational vehicle park. All of the park's facilities will be operational by late 1986 and employ 300 to 350 people.

The local sugar beet growers and factory workers have been given new life after a year of limited crop contracts and plant operations. The sugar plant has a new owner and the growers support the proposed sugar beet contract price. In early March the outlook was not very optimistic, as the sugar refinery owners filed bankruptcy. The bankruptcy court must approve the purchase by the British firm, but farmers are confident and are planting their beets.

A beef processing plant laid off its 40 workers late in February for what was described as a "seasonal layoff." A cash flow problem has caused intervention by the State Department of Labor & Industry to aid workers in obtaining wages earned from the meat plant.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

The lumber and woods industry dominates the economic highlights, indicating both declines and improvements. One of the state's largest mills located near Libby has returned to a five-day workweek after being on a four-day schedule since July. The changes in work week for the 250 employees are in the company's plywood and stud mill and reflects the optimism felt by the company. Short-term layoffs have occurred at several mills and spring breakup of roads has reduced work time for loggers. One mill with 55 workers shut down indefinitely and won't open until the market improves. The overall condition of the lumber and woods industry is still weak, mainly from a soft lumber market and price and the influence of Canadian lumber in the U.S. market. Even the U.S. Forest Service is cutting back on personnel, both permanent and summer help.

Several small manufacturing enterprises have experienced layoffs and one electronics firm closed down. An electronic assembly plant in Stevensville with ten employees is moving to the parent company's headquarters in North Carolina. The rearrangement of the company was caused by the loss of a \$1 million contract and decline in the market for the company's primary product. A tribal run electronics firm reduced their staff because of a materials problem. Expansion of this new firm is expected during the summer from successful bidding on government contracts.

Several major construction projects are being considered throughout the labor force area, but early indications are for a modest construction year. Missoula plans to build a four-story parking ramp in the downtown area. In Kalispell, the county planning office is reviewing plans for a 156 unit apartment, a 24 unit apartment, and an eight unit office complex that will be sold as condominiums. Several developers want to build housing projects near Flathead Lake, but the environmental concerns means detailed planning and review before construction can start.

A log home builder near Kalispell is optimistic about the market in Japan. In a recent Japanese trade fair, a large log display booth was one of the most popular displays. The company representative noted that the first thing the onlooker would do was pound on the logs and smile with satisfaction. Also strong Japanese television exposure occurred during the four-day show.

Oilfield activity is slow, but local firms are optimistic about spring and summer work in the oilfields due to a new well being drilled near East Glacier and stepped up activity in Sunburst and Kevin fields.

A ski resort near Whitefish indicated their ski slopes were busier this past winter than last year, but other services used by skiers

noticed a decline. It could mean more local skiers are using the facilities since the poor Canadian currency exchange rate is still keeping our Northern neighbors from abundant travel to Montana. The ski resort still plans a \$3 million expansion program this summer.

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ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

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The Port of Montana located in Butte has noticed an increase in freight traffic. The international trade is mostly conveyed by sealed containers and the port has adjusted to handle the container business. In the construction phase and soon available will be a grain terminal to handle unit-train shipments, a fertilizer facility, and a lumber transloading facility. A big factor in the transportation of the products from the port is that the railroad company offers competition to the railroad firm that has nearly a monopoly on rail traffic in Montana. Currently about 50 employees work at the loading and storage facility.

The copper mining company in Butte that stopped production in June 1983 is scaling back their staff and facilities. About 30 workers will be released, leaving less than 50 employees to maintain the mining operation suspension and to support any resumption of services. Also, the mining firm has several buildings and some land for sale in the Butte area. The company has said copper prices need to increase significantly before reopening the mines, and that does not appear likely in the short-term.

In Butte, about 60 people have signed up for a training program designed to retain displaced welders, mechanics and machinists. A second program to train displaced electricians in the basics of instrumentation is still being developed. Both projects are aimed at upgrading the skills of craftsmen laid off from mining operations. Funding will be provided through a grant awarded to the local government by the Department of Labor.

About 32 ranchers are processing a request to import Mexican labor for this summer's pipe irrigation work. The Dillon Job Service Office is assisting in importing about 100 people to fill the ranchers labor needs. The jobs are first advertised for 60 days locally, statewide and possibly in other states before acquiring labor south of the border.

A Helena firm acquired a \$600,000 military contract to manufacture targets. The company recently moved to Helena from Columbia Falls and its main product is mud flaps. A telecommunications firm in Butte ob-



tained two new contracts worth \$250,000 on federal government projects. One project is a military telephone system at Fort Harachuca, Arizona and the other deals with analog microwave facilities needed in the Sierra National Forest.

First quarter building permits do not indicate any extravagant construction projects. Restaurants are being built in both Butte and Helena. A new 48-unit motel will be built in Dillon this summer. Highway construction will be active in the Butte and Dillon area.

In Anaconda, four months of preparation and co-operation between local community leaders and a non-profit firm resulted in a prefinished furniture manufacturing operation. Production of microwave stands, television stands, and computer stands will begin with five production workers employed. As sales and demand increases, the firm plans to add additional shifts of employees. A special training program was established for ten trainees and financing for the business was provided through the Anaconda Local Development Corporation.

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#### BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

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Livingston has been chosen as the site for a \$25 million wood-burning electric generating plant. Construction could start this summer if all the environmental regulations are approved. The community's air quality could be better because the teepee burners that are now used to dispose of wood waste products would shut down and be a supply for the generators. Once the plant is operational, it would employ between 25 and 30 people.

The number of winter visitors to Yellowstone National Park has nearly doubled since the 1970's, and officials are considering possibilities to increase the visitors park usage in the winter months. All aspects of the park's winter operation will be examined and a plan will cover all future winter facilities and services. Only about three percent of the park's annual use comes during the winter, so park officials are not "alarmed" about possible overuse.

A silver mine near Philipsburg laid off about 50 workers due to the depressed silver prices, but the firm considers the suspension of mining a temporary situation. The salaried people and a crew to maintain the mine will keep their jobs to keep the mine ready to re-open when silver prices go back up.

A type of cat litter is being manufactured in Lewistown. The new product is made from wheat straw and is processed by a livestock feed manufacturer. The livestock feed company looks upon the new enterprise

as a good way to use its equipment and plant during the slack seasons of the year.

Developers announced that they will build a \$500,000 shopping center complex in Belgrade. About eleven stores are planned for the shopping area with some of the businesses moving from their downtown locations. Also a commercial center and condominium housing project is being proposed for the Belgrade area.

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#### HAVRE - GLASGOW LEA

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After nearly three years of financial reorganization, a tractor manufacturer in Havre is back into production. Even the nation's major tractor producers have experienced financial problem brought on by the poor agricultural economy. The company's massive size tractors will be made on a pre-order basis. The firm may be able to increase its sales in the future by marketing the tractors as more than a farm implement, that is, as a useful power tool.

In Havre, a dairy production firm and a union that was involved in a 16 month long labor dispute resolved the strike when current workers decided in an election not to be represented by the union. Because of the length of the labor dispute, many of the workers had already returned to their jobs with the dairy, some strikers had retired, and others found new jobs. The union plans to continue sending boycotts of the dairy products literature to local labor organizations. The local school district plans to fulfill 94 percent of their dairy products needs with the company. The percentage is based on the company's property taxes, products produced locally, and number of employees.

A slump in grain and merchandise railroad traffic resulted in 20 railroad workers to be laid off in Havre. The employees mainly were involved in diesel engine repair. Another factor in the job reduction is the type of freight - an increase in trailer and container shipments means greater use of flat cars. Now trains weigh less and the effect is the engines don't work as hard, resulting in less maintenance needed.

A gold mine near Malta has resumed production after a seasonal closure. Only about half of the regular employees will return to work as the entire operation is being scaled down this year.

In Poplar, construction has started on a \$1 million expansion of a tribal owned manufacturing company. The company has recently been awarded several military cold storage container contracts and has become the largest private employer in Roosevelt County.

#### GLENDIVE - MILES CITY LFA

A \$40 million synthetic feed plant near Colstrip will be built as soon as permits are obtained. Construction of the coal liquefaction plant would employ 150-200 workers with local hiring emphasized. The plant would use 35 permanent employees to produce about 600 barrels of oil a day and generate 30 megawatts of electricity. Also, the facility will be utilizing waste coal - coal in the top and the bottom of a seam - to produce the product.

A coal mine near Decker is in a contract dispute with one of its customers. The Texas customer is trying to get out of a 26 year contract they signed in 1974 so they can buy cheaper coal from other sources. If the Texans are allowed out of the coal contract, the mine will have to lay off 52 employees and the State of Montana could lose as much as \$250 million in taxes over the life of the contract. The case will be heard by a federal district judge in Texas.

In recent months fires throughout Miles City have destroyed or closed for cleaning several businesses. At least 30 employees are out of work because of fire damage to twelve businesses.

In Glendive railroad work force reduction affected 15 engine maintenance personnel. Many of the laid off workers were just called back to work a few months ago.



TABLE 1-A

## MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted  
(In Thousands)

	Civilian	Employment			Unemployment			Labor
	Labor					Percent 1/	Manage	
Date	Force	Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Montana	U.S.	-ment
								Dispute 2/
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2
1984								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.1	372.8	348.8	24.0	32.3	8.0%	7.5%	.5
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

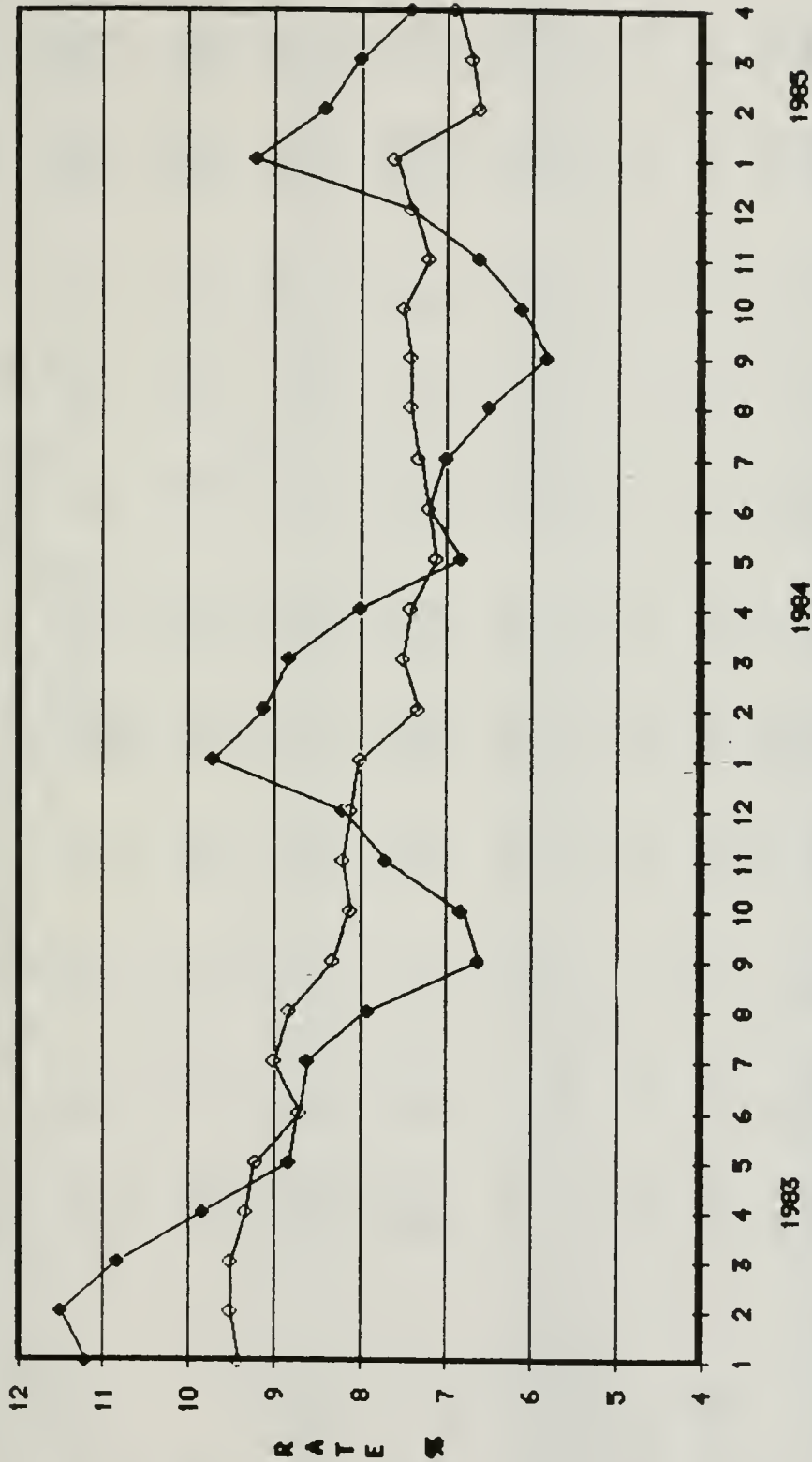
1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

\* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B

**MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1983 TO 1985**



- ◆ -UNADJUSTED RATE--THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.
- ◇ -SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES

TABLE 11

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/  
Civilian Labor Force  
(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985
STATEWIDE	405.1	399.0	397.5	372.8	365.6	361.1	32.3	33.4	36.4	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%
Great Falls MSA	34.1	33.9	33.8	31.4	31.1	30.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	7.8%	8.4%	9.0%
Billings MSA	62.6	62.2	62.3	58.1	57.4	57.1	4.6	4.8	5.2	7.3%	7.7%	8.3%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Western District 3/ Eastern District	214.5 190.7	211.6 187.4	211.1 186.3	196.3 176.5	193.1 172.5	190.7 170.4	18.1 14.2	18.5 14.9	20.5 15.9	8.4% 7.4%	8.7% 7.9%	9.7% 8.5%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS: Rural CEP Balance of State	65.3 339.9	63.9 335.1	64.1 333.4	60.2 312.7	58.7 306.9	58.1 302.9	5.1 27.2	5.2 28.2	6.0 30.4	7.8% 8.0%	8.1% 8.4%	9.3% 9.1%
ANACONDA-BUTTE BOZEMAN GLASGOW	32.0 32.6 18.4	31.4 32.1 17.8	31.5 31.7 17.5	29.2 30.8 17.1	28.5 30.3 16.4	28.2 29.6 16.0	2.8 1.9 1.4	2.9 1.9 1.3	3.3 2.1 1.5	8.8% 5.8% 7.4%	9.1% 5.9% 7.5%	10.5% 6.6% 8.4%
GLENDAVE HARDIN-RED LODGE HAVRE	16.6 13.5 13.2	16.3 13.1 12.9	16.1 13.0 12.8	15.5 12.4 12.2	15.1 11.9 11.9	15.1 11.6 11.7	1.0 1.1 1.0	1.1 1.2 1.1	1.1 1.3 1.2	6.3% 8.2% 7.8%	7.1% 9.2% 8.2%	6.5% 10.2% 9.2%
HELENA KALISPELL LEWISTOWN	32.0 46.7 10.9	31.4 46.4 10.4	31.5 47.0 10.2	29.8 41.8 10.0	29.1 41.6 9.5	28.9 41.6 9.1	2.1 4.9 .9	2.2 4.8 .9	2.5 5.4 1.0	6.7% 10.5% 8.5%	7.0% 10.4% 8.8%	8.1% 11.5% 10.3%
MILES CITY MISSOULA SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.5 56.1 17.9	18.0 55.6 17.5	18.0 55.2 16.9	17.1 50.9 16.6	16.6 50.2 16.0	16.5 49.5 15.4	1.4 5.1 1.3	1.4 5.3 1.5	1.5 5.7 1.5	7.4% 9.1% 7.5%	8.0% 9.6% 8.4%	8.3% 10.4% 9.0%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.

2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.

3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.



TABLE III-A MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	MARCH 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	405107	372831	32276	8.0
CASCADE	34103	31431	2672	7.8
YELLOWSTONE	62641	58078	4563	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4494	4171	323	7.2
BIG HORN	5259	4786	473	9.0
BLAINE	3177	2813	364	11.5
BROADWATER	1574	1436	138	8.8
CARBON	4017	3710	307	7.6
CARTER	769	743	26	3.4
CHOUTEAU	2927	2814	113	3.9
CUSTER	6874	6421	453	6.6
DANIELS	1536	1487	49	3.2
DAWSON	5885	5510	375	6.4
DEER LODGE	4029	3555	474	11.8
FALLON	2267	2151	116	5.1
FERGUS	5997	5460	537	9.0
FLATHEAD	29207	26482	2725	9.3
GALLATIN	25800	24576	1224	4.7
GARFIELD	821	805	16	1.9
GLACIER	5867	5175	692	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	416	368	48	11.5
GRANITE	1440	1251	189	13.1
HILL	8950	8342	608	6.8
JEFFERSON	3208	2901	307	9.6
JUDITH BASIN	1157	1077	80	6.9
LAKE	9143	8371	772	8.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	27213	25509	1704	6.3
LIBERTY	1075	1020	55	5.1
LINCOLN	8393	6986	1407	16.8
MC CONE	1381	1312	69	5.0
MADISON	2490	2327	163	6.5
MEAGHER	1220	1101	119	9.8
MINERAL	2250	1928	322	14.3
MISSOULA	39834	36887	2947	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	1947	1763	184	9.5
PARK	5616	5079	537	9.6
PETROLEUM	247	238	9	3.6
PHILLIPS	3470	3118	352	10.1
PONDERA	3473	3261	212	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1174	1146	28	2.4
POWELL	4244	3946	298	7.0
PRAIRIE	822	776	46	5.6
RAVALLI	9245	8045	1200	13.0
RICHLAND	6938	6472	466	6.7
ROOSEVELT	6097	5651	446	7.3
ROSEBUD	6958	6244	714	10.3
SANDERS	4722	4066	656	13.9
SHERIDAN	3042	2917	125	4.1
SILVER BOW	15338	13962	1376	9.0
STILLWATER	2535	2297	238	9.4
SWEET GRASS	1643	1557	86	5.2
TETON	3118	2982	136	4.4
TOOLE	2537	2348	189	7.4
TREASURE	441	404	37	8.4
VALLEY	4265	3883	382	9.0
WHEATLAND	1114	1052	62	5.6
WIBAUX	707	640	67	9.5

TABLE III-B  
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY  
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA  
FEBRUARY 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	398996	365624	33372	8.4
CASCADE	33936	31102	2834	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	62169	57364	4805	7.7
BEAVERHEAD	4338	4048	290	6.7
BIG HORN	5132	4650	482	9.4
BLAINE	3073	2717	356	11.6
BROADWATER	1505	1377	128	8.5
CARBON	3956	3586	370	9.4
CARTER	695	677	18	2.6
CHOUTEAU	2763	2627	136	4.9
CUSTER	6717	6254	463	6.9
DANIELS	1548	1485	63	4.1
DAWSON	5811	5406	405	7.0
DEER LODGE	3948	3451	497	12.6
FALLON	2232	2105	127	5.7
FERGUS	5839	5262	577	9.9
FLATHEAD	28928	26186	2742	9.5
GALLATIN	25467	24205	1262	5.0
GARFIELD	744	731	13	1.7
GLACIER	5793	5068	725	12.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	366	325	41	11.2
GRANITE	1385	1211	174	12.6
HILL	8785	8140	645	7.3
JEFFERSON	3075	2771	304	9.9
JUDITH BASIN	1066	963	103	9.7
LAKE	8934	8091	843	9.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	26775	24999	1776	6.6
LIBERTY	1053	995	58	5.5
LINCOLN	8566	7317	1249	14.6
MC CONE	1273	1210	63	4.9
MADISON	2428	2233	195	8.0
MEAGHER	1169	1056	113	9.7
MINERAL	2306	1961	345	15.0
MISSOULA	39405	36314	3091	7.8
MUSSELSHELL	1837	1713	124	6.8
PARK	5509	4994	515	9.3
PETROLEUM	218	207	11	5.0
PHILLIPS	3205	2854	351	11.0
PONDERA	3401	3158	243	7.1
POWDER RIVER	1122	1079	43	3.8
POWELL	4179	3914	265	6.3
PRAIRIE	809	761	48	5.9
RAVALLI	9141	7889	1252	13.7
RICHLAND	6976	6426	550	7.9
ROOSEVELT	5955	5497	458	7.7
ROSEBUD	6857	6090	767	11.2
SANDERS	4724	4070	654	13.8
SHERIDAN	2942	2849	93	3.2
SILVER BOW	15108	13660	1448	9.6
STILLWATER	2464	2204	260	10.6
SWEET GRASS	1589	1497	92	5.8
TETON	3013	2874	139	4.6
TOOLE	2488	2258	230	9.2
TREASURE	415	384	31	7.5
VALLEY	4123	3752	371	9.0
WHEATLAND	1071	1007	64	6.0
WIBAUX	670	600	70	10.4

TABLE III-C  
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY  
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JANUARY 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
--------	-------------------------	------------	--------------	-----------------

STATEWIDE	397463	361064	36399	9.2
CASCADE	33792	30748	3044	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	62322	57130	5192	8.3
BEAVERHEAD	4338	3992	346	8.0
BIG HORN	5008	4468	540	10.8
BLAINE	3045	2657	388	12.7
BROADWATER	1471	1332	139	9.4
CARBON	3912	3515	397	10.1
CARTER	654	632	22	3.4
CHOUTEAU	2683	2538	145	5.4
CUSTER	6670	6175	495	7.4
DANIELS	1453	1368	85	5.8
DAWSON	5815	5383	432	7.4
DEER LODGE	3908	3368	540	13.8
FALLON	2273	2193	80	3.5
FERGUS	5700	5074	626	11.0
FLATHEAD	29412	26159	3253	11.1
GALLATIN	24903	23557	1346	5.4
GARFIELD	726	699	27	3.7
GLACIER	5585	4857	728	13.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	356	314	42	11.8
GRANITE	1402	1223	179	12.8
HILL	8791	8062	729	8.3
JEFFERSON	3133	2799	334	10.7
JUDITH BASIN	1005	900	105	10.4
LAKE	8975	8003	972	10.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	26869	24808	2061	7.7
LIBERTY	1006	947	59	5.9
LINCOLN	8657	7458	1199	13.9
MC CONE	1231	1172	59	4.8
MADISON	2395	2171	224	9.4
MEAGHER	1147	1035	112	9.8
MINERAL	2332	1981	351	15.1
MISSOULA	39311	35927	3384	8.6
MUSSELSHELL	1846	1677	169	9.2
PARK	5610	4985	625	11.1
PETROLEUM	228	200	28	12.3
PHILLIPS	3146	2782	364	11.6
PONDERA	3433	3167	266	7.7
POWDER RIVER	1025	997	28	2.7
POWELL	4196	3850	346	8.2
PRAIRIE	792	750	42	5.3
RAVALLI	9040	7675	1365	15.1
RICHLAND	6890	6477	413	6.0
ROOSEVELT	5919	5442	477	8.1
ROSEBUD	6970	6124	846	12.1
SANDERS	4564	3931	633	13.9
SHERIDAN	2903	2765	138	4.8
SILVER BOW	15225	13549	1676	11.0
STILLWATER	2501	2204	297	11.9
SWEET GRASS	1535	1451	84	5.5
TETON	2796	2624	172	6.2
TOOLE	2423	2206	217	9.0
TREASURE	393	365	28	7.1
VALLEY	4051	3656	395	9.8
WHEATLAND	1045	968	77	7.4
WIBAUX	652	574	78	12.0



TABLE IV-A  
M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry  
(In Thousands)

I N D U S T R Y					Net Changes to March 1985 from:	
					Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
(Residence Data)						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/.....	405.1	399.0	397.5	6.1	9.8	
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	372.8	365.6	361.1	7.2	12.2	
Persons Employed in Agriculture.....	24.0	20.0	18.4	4.0	-0.6	
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	32.3	33.4	36.4	-1.1	-2.5	
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/.....	8.0%	8.4%	9.2%	-0.4	-0.8	
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/.....	6.7%	6.6%	7.6%	.1	-0.8	
-----						
(Establishment Data)						
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	279.6	279.0	278.6	.6	6.9	
Manufacturing.....	21.3	21.4	21.7	-.1	.2	
Mining.....	7.2	7.3	7.3	-.1	.0	
Contract Construction.....	11.3	11.2	11.1	.1	1.2	
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	19.6	19.6	19.8	.0	-.6	
Trade.....	76.0	75.9	76.7	.1	2.8	
Wholesale Trade.....	17.6	17.7	17.8	-.1	.5	
Retail Trade.....	58.4	58.2	59.0	.2	2.3	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	13.3	13.3	13.3	.0	.1	
Services.....	61.0	60.6	59.8	.4	2.5	
Government.....	69.9	69.7	68.8	.2	.6	
Federal Government.....	11.7	11.6	11.6	.1	-.1	
State and Local Government.....	58.3	58.1	57.2	.2	.8	

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

## MONTANA

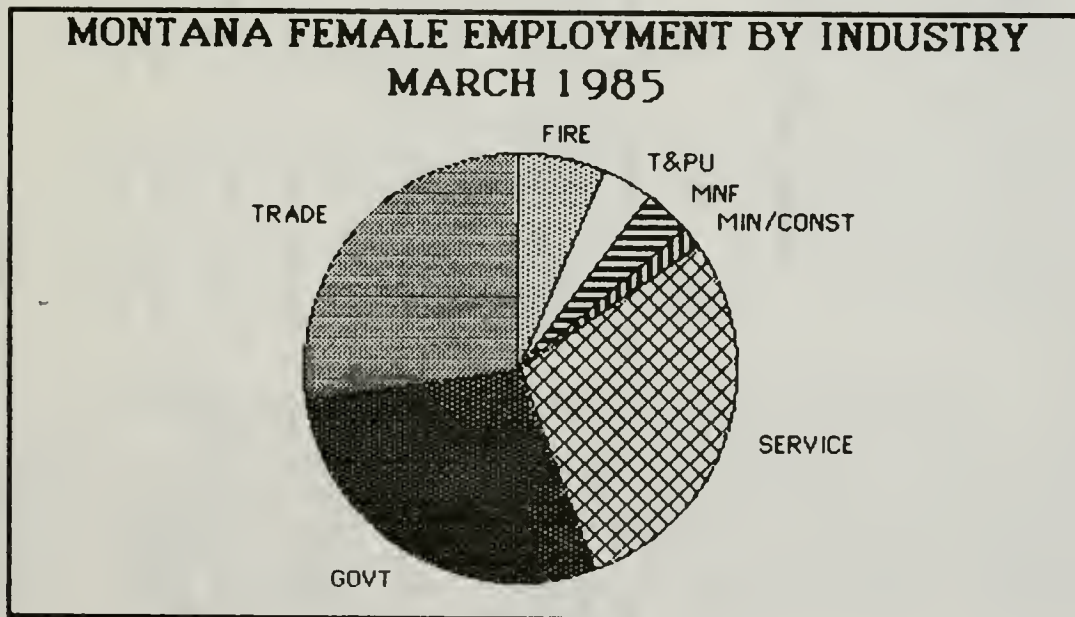
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE	
					OF TOTAL	
	Mar. 1/ 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	124.2	122.8	121.6	120.6	44%	44%
Manufacturing.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	20%	18%
Mining.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10%	10%
Contract Construction.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	11%	9%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	24%	25%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.8	33.5	33.9	31.6	44%	43%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.7	64%	66%
Services.....	35.9	35.2	34.2	34.2	59%	59%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	35.1	34.9	34.0	35.6	50%	51%

1/ Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.

Totals may not add due to rounding.



MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

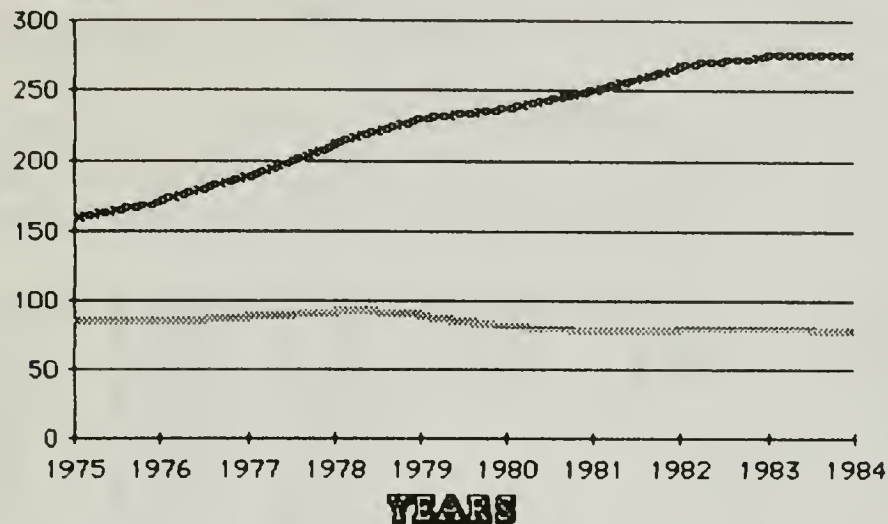
Data for current month are preliminary.  
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.  
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).



# AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

## REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS

**DOLLARS**      ANNUAL AVERAGE    1975 - 1984



	Prelim.		
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	\$277.68	\$276.83	\$ 273.33
Taxes Withheld 3/	42.46	42.23	41.28
Spendable Earnings	235.22	234.60	232.05
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	160.62	159.86	157.82
Real Spendable Earnings	74.60	74.74	74.23

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	\$273.33	\$275.23	\$264.40	\$74.23	\$77.01	\$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	277.68	265.36	264.99	74.60	74.34	76.22
April		272.57	267.81		75.92	76.44
May		275.72	272.57		76.47	77.26
June		276.22	281.06		76.43	79.15
July		286.12	282.20		78.81	79.88
August		280.40	282.63		76.53	79.64
September		287.80	280.73		78.11	78.84
October		278.01	282.74		75.42	79.19
November		274.82	275.70		74.63	77.46
December		279.39	276.38		75.64	77.02

### Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings increased by 4.6% between March of 1984 and 1985 as a result of a 3.7% increase in average hourly earnings and a slight increase in average weekly hours. After taxes and adjustment for a 4.0% increase in the CPI-W over the same period, real spendable weekly earnings improved by a meager 0.4%. First quarter real spendable earnings is the lowest recorded since the series started.

-----  
 1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

## THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April			308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May			309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June			310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July			311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August			313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September			314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October			315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November			315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December			315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %			4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:			311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %			4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Mar.
CPI-U Index	1985	1985	1985	1984	1983
All Items	318.8	317.4	316.1	307.3	293.4
Food & Beverages	301.6	301.4	293.3	294.3	283.2
Housing	344.7	343.6	342.0	331.5	318.6
Apparel & Upkeep	205.3	201.8	199.8	199.8	194.5
Transportation	316.7	314.3	314.7	306.9	287.4
Medical Care	396.5	393.8	391.1	374.5	352.3
Entertainment	262.2	261.3	261.0	251.7	244.6
Other Goods & Services	321.1	320.5	319.1	302.1	281.9

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

## NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA\*

AREAS	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Year-to-Date 1985	1984	AREAS	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Year-to-Date 1985	1984
STATE OF MONTANA	161	429	344	934	1167	HAVRE LFA	3	10	9	22	20
GREAT FALLS MSA	13	34	31	78	102	Blaine	0	2	1	3	7
BILLINGS MSA	26	83	58	167	188	Hill	3	7	7	17	13
						Liberty	0	1	1	2	0
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	8	30	16	53	35	HELENA LFA	14	27	28	69	76
						Broadwater	2	2	2	6	6
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	15	25	16	56	52	Jefferson	0	1	2	3	8
Beaverhead	2	4	4	10	15	Lewis and Clark	12	24	24	60	62
Deer Lodge	0	4	2	6	4						
Granite	3	1	0	4	0	KALISPELL LFA	18	59	48	125	169
Madison	0	3	2	5	7	Flathead	12	42	25	79	111
Powell	2	4	0	6	5	Lake	4	7	10	21	29
Silver Bow	8	9	8	25	21	Lincoln	2	10	13	25	29
BOZEMAN LFA	16	36	33	85	122	LEWISTOWN LFA	2	12	7	21	22
Gallatin	13	30	30	73	89	Fergus	0	8	5	13	16
Meagher	1	1	0	2	6	Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Park	2	5	3	10	27	Judith Basin	1	1	0	2	1
						Musselshell	0	3	1	4	5
GLASGOW LFA	6	13	7	26	47	Petroleum	1	0	0	1	0
Daniels	0	1	2	3	4	Wheatland	0	0	1	1	0
Phillips	1	1	1	3	11						
Roosevelt	2	7	1	10	16	MILES CITY LFA	1	11	13	25	40
Sheridan	1	1	0	2	10	Carter	0	2	0	2	0
Valley	2	3	3	8	16	Custer	0	3	6	9	22
						Fallon	0	1	2	3	3
GLENDIVE LFA	4	3	13	20	26	Powder River	0	1	1	2	2
Dawson	1	0	4	5	8	Rosebud	1	3	4	8	12
Garfield	0	0	0	0	2	Treasure	0	1	0	1	1
McCone	1	2	0	3	4						
Prairie	0	0	2	2	1	MISSOULA LFA	27	55	38	120	179
Richland	2	0	6	8	11	Mineral	0	5	2	7	4
Wibaux	0	1	1	2	0	Missoula	24	35	27	86	129
						Ravalli	3	13	6	22	29
HARWIN-RED LODGE LFA	2	8	14	24	38	Sanders	0	2	3	5	17
Big Horn	2	0	2	4	11	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	6	23	13	42	41
Carbon	0	4	7	11	12	Chouteau	1	7	1	9	7
Stillwater	0	3	2	5	10	Glacier	1	4	4	9	10
Sweet Grass	0	1	3	4	5	Pondera	1	2	2	5	9
						Teton	2	2	3	7	6
						Toole	1	8	3	12	9

\*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.



TABLE VIII-A

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

## SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Initial Claims	15,489	15,635	-146	- 1.0%
Continued Claims	187,509	177,924	+ 9,585	+ 5.4%
Number of Benefit Payments	175,051	164,776	+10,275	+ 6.2%
Amount of Benefits Paid	\$21,181,460	\$20,395,687	+\$785,773	+ 3.9%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$131.30	\$127.50	+\$3.80	+ 3.0%

MONTHLY

	<u>Mar. 1985</u>	<u>Feb. 1985</u>	<u>Jan. 1985</u>	<u>Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Initial Claims <sub>1/</sub>	3,808	4,110	7,571	-173	- 4.3%
Continued Claims <sub>1/</sub>	58,462	61,589	67,458	3,946	+7.2%
Number of Benefit Payments <sub>1/</sub>	55,947	57,850	61,254	+3,881	- 7.5%
Amount of Benefits Paid <sub>1/</sub>	\$6,851,413	\$6,918,897	\$7,411,150	-\$747,147	+12.2%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt <sub>1/2/</sub>	\$130.65	\$130.86	\$132.31	+2.55	+2.0%
Trust Fund Balance*	-\$16,628,820	-\$10,312,500	-\$7,134,057	-\$2,028,945	-13.9%

<sub>1/</sub> Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

<sub>2/</sub> Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

\* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII-B  
QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	MARCH 1985		FEBRUARY 1985		JANUARY 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	483	56,734	484	55,895	530	59,507
BIGHORN	642	80,572	686	85,754	734	92,449
BLAINE	379	40,906	404	44,236	442	49,852
BROADWATER	152	17,614	215	24,051	222	25,949
CARBON	453	57,380	529	66,521	609	78,520
CARTER	21	1,745	16	1,536	18	1,535
CASCADE	4,897	583,587	5,308	638,564	5,535	687,323
CHOUTEAU	141	14,814	162	16,420	161	17,960
CUSTER	719	89,962	769	98,399	861	113,745
DANIELS	70	9,143	79	9,750	62	7,645
DAWSON	641	77,931	689	84,187	660	79,868
DEER LODGE	765	88,174	855	99,797	965	113,984
FALLON	253	31,953	214	26,762	120	13,700
FERGUS	943	104,333	1,061	119,733	1,051	118,124
FLATHEAD	4,765	550,999	4,834	545,554	4,231	479,966
GALLATIN	2,288	250,008	2,340	257,498	2,638	289,562
GARFIELD	10	1,346	8	1,132	13	1,640
GLACIER	931	105,180	885	95,914	817	87,465
GOLDEN VALLEY	35	4,310	32	3,937	33	4,033
GRANITE	300	45,919	319	48,016	285	41,940
HILL	765	85,712	844	98,892	951	114,732
JEFFERSON	441	53,010	455	55,914	528	62,600
JUDITH BASIN	71	8,437	92	10,710	92	10,031
LAKE	1,185	125,041	1,301	140,069	1,390	151,360
LEWIS & CLARK	2,897	338,170	3,242	386,132	3,606	436,661
LIBERTY	76	9,275	70	8,656	83	10,624
LINCOLN	2,538	328,787	1,780	204,260	1,510	165,720
MCCONE	51	6,039	52	6,425	47	5,431
MADISON	186	19,024	219	23,767	207	23,580
MEAGHER	134	14,691	133	14,173	174	18,531
MINERAL	585	75,361	638	82,186	641	83,709
MISSOULA	5,236	609,060	5,439	652,553	6,225	757,031
MUSSELSHELL	246	33,320	243	30,651	187	23,165
PARK	938	97,108	976	100,845	1,002	103,049
PETROLEUM	4	332		223	5	511
PHILLIPS	544	72,830	533	73,919	548	75,587
PONDERA	309	37,037	335	40,606	386	45,690
POWDER RIVER	30	3,553	28	3,487	28	3,720
POWELL	413	44,608	394	44,171	388	46,218
PRAIRIE	69	8,795	71	8,970	80	10,362
RAVALLI	1,809	204,038	1,874	216,835	2,276	269,838
RICHLAND	984	125,692	903	117,573	597	78,166
ROOSEVELT	551	62,590	567	63,952	547	60,717
ROSEBUD	1,030	141,626	1,209	171,756	1,510	218,393
SANDERS	1,025	126,763	1,190	144,481	918	107,938
SHERIDAN	183	24,173	148	20,132	120	16,321
SILVER BOW	2,167	253,951	2,281	258,504	2,554	294,508
STILLWATER	391	50,896	441	56,631	485	62,957
SWEET GRASS	104	12,586	111	13,821	140	15,575
TETON	184	22,037	226	25,735	239	27,584
TOOLE	296	35,219	348	43,651	331	39,955
TREASURE	29	4,023	31	4,432	27	3,619
VALLEY	531	57,369	582	65,583	690	79,536
WHEATLAND	82	9,852	86	10,616	75	9,180
WIBAUX	96	11,408	99	12,793	71	9,559
YELLOWSTONE	8,581	1,061,228	8,909	1,128,654	10,186	1,310,255
INTRASTATE	53,678	6,579,690	55,744	6,665,575	58,831	7,117,150
INTERSTATE	2,269	271,724	2,106	253,323	2,423	294,147
TOTAL	55,947	6,851,413	57,850	6,918,897	61,254	7,411,297

TABLE VIII-C  
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
JAN. 1985 THRU MAR. 1985

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,497	172,135	1,306	150,424
BIGHORN	2,062	258,775	1,441	178,296
BLAINE	1,225	134,994	1,135	121,737
BROADWATER	589	67,614	659	74,335
CARBON	1,591	202,422	1,710	227,200
CARTER	55	4,816	43	5,775
CASCADE	15,740	1,909,474	13,820	1,574,181
CHOUTEAU	464	49,194	321	34,030
CUSTER	2,349	302,106	2,317	286,825
DANIELS	211	26,538	232	23,338
DAWSON	1,990	241,986	2,011	239,474
DEER LODGE	2,585	301,955	2,500	324,421
FALLON	587	72,415	444	50,090
FERGUS	3,055	342,189	2,019	226,783
FLATHEAD	13,830	1,576,520	11,609	1,268,199
GALLATIN	7,266	797,068	7,804	836,729
GARFIELD	31	4,118	27	4,192
GLACIER	2,633	288,559	3,008	292,756
GOLDEN VALLEY	100	12,280	69	9,523
GRANITE	904	135,875	438	53,599
HILL	2,560	299,336	2,834	321,916
JEFFERSON	1,424	171,524	1,364	172,021
JUDITH BASIN	255	29,178	278	34,777
LAKE	3,876	416,469	3,045	321,055
LEWIS & CLARK	9,745	1,160,963	8,261	940,214
LIBERTY	229	28,555	108	12,864
LINCOLN	5,828	698,767	5,693	665,442
MCCONE	150	17,895	206	19,673
MADISON	612	66,371	822	87,781
MEAGHER	441	47,394	811	101,346
MINERAL	1,864	241,257	1,626	185,543
MISSOULA	16,900	2,018,644	13,806	1,536,156
MUSSELSHELL	676	87,136	626	75,245
PARK	2,916	301,003	2,512	237,953
PETROLEUM	14		37	5,009
PHILLIPS	1,625	222,336	1,013	138,486
PONDERA	1,030	123,334	807	83,056
POWDER RIVER	86	10,760	280	31,095
POWELL	1,195	134,997	1,449	156,836
PRAIRIE	220	28,127	242	35,729
RAVALLI	5,959	690,711	5,920	683,627
RICHLAND	2,484	321,431	2,246	272,680
ROOSEVELT	1,665	187,258	1,320	143,329
ROSEBUD	3,749	531,775	4,422	627,798
SANDERS	3,133	379,182	2,434	281,894
SHERIDAN	451	60,626	502	60,065
SILVER BOW	7,002	806,963	8,020	979,954
STILLWATER	1,317	170,484	1,372	174,861
SWEET GRASS	355	41,983	283	29,873
TETON	649	75,357	593	66,294
TOOLE	975	118,824	882	99,237
TREASURE	87	12,074	85	11,495
VALLEY	1,803	202,487	1,719	195,458
WHEATLAND	243	29,648	273	33,228
WIBAUX	266	33,760	241	24,189
YELLOWSTONE	27,676	3,500,107	27,465	3,455,443
INTRASTATE	168,253	20,362,414	156,510	18,283,531
INTERSTATE	6,798	819,194	8,266	2,112,156
TOTAL	175,051	21,181,608	164,776	20,395,687



# ANNUAL TABLES

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY  
1984 - 1976

INDUSTRY SURVEY DATA  
1984 - 1983

MONTANA 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	406000	376000	30000	7.4
CASCADE	34417	31798	2619	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	63531	59132	4399	6.9
BEAVERHEAD	4474	4248	226	5.1
BIG HORN	5416	5004	412	7.6
BLAINE	3248	2948	300	9.2
BROADWATER	1657	1521	136	8.2
CARBON	4126	3807	319	7.7
CARTER	839	812	27	3.2
CHOUTEAU	2970	2862	108	3.6
CUSTER	6728	6360	368	5.5
DANIELS	1523	1471	52	3.4
DAWSON	6284	5908	376	6.0
DEER LODGE	4150	3603	547	13.2
FALLON	2376	2299	77	3.2
FERGUS	6069	5670	399	6.6
FLATHEAD	28413	26163	2250	7.9
GALLATIN	24581	23367	1214	4.9
GARFIELD	856	836	20	2.3
GLACIER	6479	5766	713	11.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	418	385	33	7.9
GRANITE	1306	1203	103	7.9
HILL	8943	8296	647	7.2
JEFFERSON	3290	3014	276	8.4
JUDITH BASIN	1218	1136	82	6.7
LAKE	9265	8556	709	7.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	26786	25132	1654	6.2
LIBERTY	1085	1041	44	4.1
LINCOLN	8471	7377	1094	12.9
MC CONE	1394	1329	65	4.7
MADISON	2659	2484	175	6.6
MEAGHER	1186	1053	133	11.2
MINERAL	2287	2039	248	10.8
MISSOULA	38608	36050	2558	6.6
MUSSELSHELL	2042	1892	150	7.3
PARK	5896	5387	509	8.6
PETROLEUM	297	281	16	5.4
PHILLIPS	3219	3018	201	6.2
PONDERA	3532	3326	206	5.8
POWDER RIVER	1328	1265	63	4.7
POWELL	3843	3559	284	7.4
PRAIRIE	885	838	47	5.3
RAVALLI	9073	7964	1109	12.2
RICHLAND	7329	6912	417	5.7
ROOSEVELT	5963	5579	384	6.4
ROSEBUD	7098	6291	807	11.4
SANDERS	4517	4026	491	10.9
SHERIDAN	3189	3064	125	3.9
SILVER BOW	15745	14039	1706	10.8
STILLWATER	2558	2321	237	9.3
SWEET GRASS	1674	1598	76	4.5
TETON	3202	3070	132	4.1
TOOLE	2763	2603	160	5.8
TREASURE	462	430	32	6.9
VALLEY	4439	4095	344	7.7
WHEATLAND	1196	1130	66	5.5
WIBAUX	706	644	62	8.8

MONTANA  
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	396000	361000	35000	8.8
CASCADE	33529	30520	3009	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	61254	56506	4748	7.8
BEAVERHEAD	4522	4230	292	6.5
BIG HORN	5277	4828	449	8.5
BLAINE	3181	2884	297	9.3
BROADWATER	1638	1480	158	9.6
CARBON	3961	3668	293	7.4
CARTER	878	829	49	5.6
CHOUTEAU	2964	2822	142	4.8
CUSTER	6598	6191	407	6.2
DANIELS	1513	1446	67	4.4
DAWSON	6764	6089	675	10.0
DEER LODGE	4163	3455	708	17.0
FALLON	2441	2299	142	5.8
FERGUS	6037	5594	443	7.3
FLATHEAD	26579	23793	2786	10.5
GALLATIN	23598	22087	1511	6.4
GARFIELD	842	813	29	3.4
GLACIER	6431	5703	728	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	395	358	37	9.4
GRANITE	1200	1068	132	11.0
HILL	8775	8062	713	8.1
JEFFERSON	3092	2747	345	11.2
JUDITH BASIN	1216	1121	95	7.8
LAKE	8849	8115	734	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26318	24420	1898	7.2
LIBERTY	1057	1015	42	4.0
LINCOLN	8521	7381	1140	13.4
MC CONE	1377	1321	56	4.1
MADISON	2706	2474	232	8.6
MEAGHER	1212	1070	142	11.7
MINERAL	2262	1916	346	15.3
MISSOULA	36599	33664	2935	8.0
MUSSELSHELL	2139	1930	209	9.8
PARK	5878	5256	622	10.6
PETROLEUM	274	250	24	8.8
PHILLIPS	3136	2872	264	8.4
PONDERA	3459	3241	218	6.3
POWDER RIVER	1432	1344	88	6.1
POWELL	3681	3391	290	7.9
PRAIRIE	853	800	53	6.2
RAVALLI	8732	7573	1159	13.3
RICHLAND	7442	6656	786	10.6
ROOSEVELT	5927	5398	529	8.9
ROSEBUD	7798	7085	713	9.1
SANDERS	4274	3737	537	12.6
SHERIDAN	3279	3062	217	6.6
SILVER BOW	16534	14317	2217	13.4
STILLWATER	2167	1924	243	11.2
SWEET GRASS	1478	1408	70	4.7
TETON	2741	2580	161	5.9
TOOLE	2609	2402	207	7.9
TREASURE	426	395	31	7.3
VALLEY	4241	3830	411	9.7
WHEATLAND	1053	973	80	7.6
WIBAUX	700	608	92	13.1

MONTANA 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394000	360000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33474	30667	2807	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	59816	55974	3842	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4880	4587	293	6.0
BIG HORN	5524	5023	501	9.1
BLAINE	3065	2780	285	9.3
BROADWATER	1544	1390	154	10.0
CARBON	3728	3458	270	7.2
CARTER	919	886	33	3.6
CHOUTEAU	3105	2993	112	3.6
CUSTER	6256	5870	386	6.2
DANIELS	1583	1535	48	3.0
DAWSON	7178	6685	493	6.9
DEER LODGE	4534	3851	683	15.1
FALLON	2435	2340	95	3.9
FERGUS	6251	5765	486	7.8
FLATHEAD	24635	21455	3180	12.9
GALLATIN	22563	21143	1420	6.3
GARFIELD	909	885	24	2.6
GLACIER	5978	5275	703	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	382	33	8.0
GRANITE	1250	1103	147	11.8
HILL	9251	8543	708	7.7
JEFFERSON	2980	2671	309	10.4
JUDITH BASIN	1261	1187	74	5.9
LAKE	8851	7997	854	9.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	25919	24064	1855	7.2
LIBERTY	1103	1053	50	4.5
LINCOLN	7783	6275	1508	19.4
MC CONE	1470	1419	51	3.5
MADISON	2792	2597	195	7.0
MEAGHER	1154	1047	107	9.3
MINERAL	1849	1433	416	22.5
MISSOULA	35316	32068	3248	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2169	1977	192	8.9
PARK	6233	5557	676	10.8
PETROLEUM	309	297	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3056	2820	236	7.7
PONDERA	3642	3446	196	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1394	1350	44	3.2
POWELL	3517	3161	356	10.1
PRAIRIE	905	859	46	5.1
RAVALLI	8801	7516	1285	14.6
RICHLAND	7710	7121	589	7.6
ROOSEVELT	5885	5447	438	7.4
ROSEBUD	7501	7024	477	6.4
SANDERS	4062	3413	649	16.0
SHERIDAN	3569	3398	171	4.8
SILVER BOW	17909	15888	2021	11.3
STILLWATER	2413	2207	206	8.5
SWEET GRASS	1720	1641	79	4.6
TETON	3324	3147	177	5.3
TOOLE	2850	2663	187	6.6
TREASURE	462	438	24	5.2
VALLEY	4725	4317	408	8.6
WHEATLAND	1298	1205	93	7.2
WIBAUX	777	707	70	9.0



MONTANA  
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

APRIL 1985  
PERCENT  
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	385000	358000	27000	6.9
CASCADE	33956	31237	2719	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	57096	54041	3055	5.4
BEAVERHEAD	4570	4384	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5762	5234	528	9.2
BLAINE	3112	2837	275	8.8
BROADWATER	1488	1383	105	7.1
CARBON	3568	3405	163	4.6
CARTER	893	877	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3085	3020	65	2.1
CUSTER	6166	5866	300	4.9
DANIELS	1456	1424	32	2.2
DAWSON	6814	6599	215	3.2
DEER LODGE	4921	4081	840	17.1
FALLON	2419	2365	54	2.2
FERGUS	6263	5938	325	5.2
FLATHEAD	24127	21695	2432	10.1
GALLATIN	21014	19860	1154	5.5
GARFIELD	846	830	16	1.9
GLACIER	5914	5199	715	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	409	395	14	3.4
GRANITE	1190	1084	106	8.9
HILL	9152	8569	583	6.4
JEFFERSON	2568	2376	192	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1206	1172	34	2.8
LAKE	8276	7620	656	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25567	24095	1472	5.8
LIBERTY	1142	1103	39	3.4
LINCOLN	7566	6428	1138	15.0
MC CONE	1349	1323	26	1.9
MADISON	2590	2472	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1074	1004	70	6.5
MINERAL	1907	1667	240	12.6
MISSOULA	35531	32254	3277	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2094	2034	60	2.9
PARK	5976	5481	495	8.3
PETROLEUM	310	301	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2945	2805	140	4.8
PONDERA	3576	3458	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1333	1305	28	2.1
POWELL	3294	3020	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	885	844	41	4.6
RAVALLI	8416	7482	934	11.1
RICHLAND	7829	7647	182	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5453	5135	318	5.8
ROSEBUD	6127	5696	431	7.0
SANDERS	4004	3542	462	11.5
SHERIDAN	3596	3550	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18397	16871	1526	8.3
STILLWATER	2342	2248	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1732	1673	59	3.4
TETON	3276	3169	107	3.3
TOOLE	3027	2920	107	3.5
TREASURE	446	434	12	2.7
VALLEY	4999	4680	319	6.4
WHEATLAND	1201	1149	52	4.3
WIBAUX	751	721	30	4.0

MONTANA  
1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

APRIL 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	348000	23000	6.1
CASCADE	33731	31272	2459	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	55533	52852	2681	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	4152	3993	159	3.8
BIG HORN	6051	5664	387	6.4
BLAINE	2942	2689	253	8.6
BROADWATER	1460	1356	104	7.1
CARBON	3282	3136	146	4.4
CARTER	903	849	54	6.0
CHOUTEAU	2983	2910	73	2.4
CUSTER	6210	5972	238	3.8
DANIELS	1375	1350	25	1.8
DAWSON	5962	5783	179	3.0
DEER LODGE	5061	4581	480	9.5
FALLON	2393	2343	50	2.1
FERGUS	6041	5750	291	4.8
FLATHEAD	23342	21407	1935	8.3
GALLATIN	19901	18675	1226	6.2
GARFIELD	829	803	26	3.1
GLACIER	5776	5285	491	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	394	377	17	4.3
GRANITE	1153	1064	89	7.7
HILL	8689	8189	500	5.8
JEFFERSON	2369	2215	154	6.5
JUDITH BASIN	1165	1084	81	7.0
LAKE	7952	7363	589	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24709	23469	1240	5.0
LIBERTY	1134	1098	36	3.2
LINCOLN	6999	5918	1081	15.4
MC CONE	1218	1197	21	1.7
MADISON	2503	2387	116	4.6
MEAGHER	1073	1015	58	5.4
MINERAL	1907	1711	196	10.3
MISSOULA	35816	33103	2713	7.6
MUSSELSHELL	1841	1798	43	2.3
PARK	5731	5323	408	7.1
PETROLEUM	311	299	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	2877	2759	118	4.1
PONDERA	3487	3342	145	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1294	1258	36	2.8
POWELL	3240	3037	203	6.3
PRAIRIE	942	916	26	2.8
RAVALLI	7903	7089	814	10.3
RICHLAND	6211	6068	143	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5101	4831	270	5.3
ROSEBUD	5193	4899	294	5.7
SANDERS	3977	3590	387	9.7
SHERIDAN	3024	2977	47	1.6
SILVER BOW	18189	16949	1240	6.8
STILLWATER	2250	2164	86	3.8
SWEET GRASS	1797	1760	37	2.1
TETON	2892	2782	110	3.8
TOOLE	2793	2681	112	4.0
TREASURE	433	418	15	3.5
VALLEY	4636	4387	249	5.4
WHEATLAND	1177	1134	43	3.7
WIBAUX	700	682	18	2.6

MONTANA 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
STATEWIDE	371000	352000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	33998	31898	2100	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55250	53223	2027	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4111	3959	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5900	5606	294	5.0
BLAINE	3100	2887	213	6.9
BROADWATER	1636	1572	64	3.9
CARBON	3247	3106	141	4.3
CARTER	912	841	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2994	2928	66	2.2
CUSTER	5980	5776	204	3.4
DANIELS	1442	1413	29	2.0
DAWSON	5803	5604	199	3.4
DEER LODGE	5450	5071	379	7.0
FALLON	2297	2248	49	2.1
FERGUS	6095	5887	208	3.4
FLATHEAD	23467	21928	1539	6.6
GALLATIN	19825	18935	890	4.5
GARFIELD	848	808	40	4.7
GLACIER	5612	5176	436	7.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	386	17	4.2
GRANITE	1118	1033	85	7.6
HILL	8872	8503	369	4.2
JEFFERSON	2298	2127	171	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1127	100	8.1
LAKE	8138	7647	491	6.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	24463	23298	1165	4.8
LIBERTY	1131	1095	36	3.2
LINCOLN	7209	6462	747	10.4
MC CONE	1267	1246	21	1.7
MADISON	2446	2373	73	3.0
MEAGHER	1108	1065	43	3.9
MINERAL	1712	1584	128	7.5
MISSOULA	36369	34050	2319	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1908	1859	49	2.6
PARK	5942	5625	317	5.3
PETROLEUM	334	329	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2711	2610	101	3.7
PONDERA	3518	3388	130	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1288	1252	36	2.8
POWELL	3371	3181	190	5.6
PRAIRIE	877	853	24	2.7
RAVALLI	7922	7321	601	7.6
RICHLAND	5497	5392	105	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5354	5105	249	4.7
ROSEBUD	4587	4357	230	5.0
SANDERS	3888	3579	309	7.9
SHERIDAN	2873	2830	43	1.5
SILVER BOW	18373	17243	1130	6.2
STILLWATER	2268	2193	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1727	1706	21	1.2
TETON	2868	2768	100	3.5
TOOLE	2827	2714	113	4.0
TREASURE	440	426	14	3.2
VALLEY	4779	4533	246	5.1
WHEATLAND	1197	1169	28	2.3
WIBAUX	729	707	22	3.0

MONTANA				
1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES				
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	368000	345000	23000	6.2
CASCADE	34318	31822	2496	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	53414	50802	2612	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4145	3970	175	4.2
BIG HORN	5519	5153	366	6.6
BLAINE	3030	2773	257	8.5
BROADWATER	1564	1491	73	4.7
CARBON	3300	3100	200	6.1
CARTER	915	838	77	8.4
CHOUTEAU	3031	2915	116	3.8
CUSTER	5954	5674	280	4.7
DANIELS	1487	1441	46	3.1
DAWSON	5791	5535	256	4.4
DEER LODGE	5658	5109	549	9.7
FALLON	2319	2237	82	3.5
FERGUS	6039	5750	289	4.8
FLATHEAD	22913	21112	1801	7.9
GALLATIN	19677	18719	958	4.9
GARFIELD	867	838	29	3.3
GLACIER	5725	5167	558	9.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	401	383	18	4.5
GRANITE	1204	1093	111	9.2
HILL	8700	8295	405	4.7
JEFFERSON	2374	2186	188	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1248	1121	127	10.2
LAKE	8025	7483	542	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24403	23040	1363	5.6
LIBERTY	1136	1082	54	4.8
LINCOLN	7282	6385	897	12.3
MC CONE	1300	1239	61	4.7
MADISON	2419	2313	106	4.4
MEAGHER	1066	1015	51	4.8
MINERAL	1710	1559	151	8.8
MISSOULA	36016	33541	2475	6.9
MUSSELSHELL	1875	1787	88	4.7
PARK	5829	5489	340	5.8
PETROLEUM	322	316	6	1.9
PHILLIPS	2621	2485	136	5.2
PONDERA	3524	3371	153	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1268	1230	38	3.0
POWELL	3544	3308	236	6.7
PRAIRIE	889	859	30	3.4
RAVALLI	7777	7121	656	8.4
RICHLAND	5125	4979	146	2.8
ROOSEVELT	5120	4836	284	5.5
ROSEBUD	4511	4236	275	6.1
SANDERS	3934	3606	328	8.3
SHERIDAN	2796	2734	62	2.2
SILVER BOW	18931	17303	1628	8.6
STILLWATER	2108	2013	95	4.5
SWEET GRASS	1740	1697	43	2.5
TETON	2893	2769	124	4.3
TOOLE	2847	2729	118	4.1
TREASURE	478	458	20	4.2
VALLEY	4932	4584	348	7.1
WHEATLAND	1253	1196	57	4.5
WIBAUX	737	715	22	3.0



MONTANA 1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA				
COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	APRIL 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	348000	326000	22000	6.4
CASCADE	33594	31478	2116	6.3
YELLOWSTONE	51265	48822	2443	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	3919	3763	156	4.0
BIG HORN	4555	4194	361	7.9
BLAINE	2888	2705	183	6.3
BROADWATER	1363	1284	79	5.8
CARBON	3414	3227	187	5.5
CARTER	859	832	27	3.1
CHOUTEAU	3035	2928	107	3.5
CUSTER	5603	5323	280	5.0
DANIELS	1434	1391	43	3.0
DAWSON	5327	5089	238	4.5
DEER LODGE	6066	5543	523	8.6
FALLON	2209	2154	55	2.5
FERGUS	5573	5274	299	5.4
FLATHEAD	21124	19282	1842	8.7
GALLATIN	17948	17079	869	4.8
GARFIELD	897	874	23	2.6
GLACIER	5234	4774	460	8.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	383	32	7.7
GRANITE	1145	1043	102	8.9
HILL	8400	7965	435	5.2
JEFFERSON	2751	2534	217	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1208	1158	50	4.1
LAKE	7549	7036	513	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	22730	21589	1141	5.0
LIBERTY	1082	1047	35	3.2
LINCOLN	6788	5918	870	12.8
MC CONE	1316	1270	46	3.5
MADISON	2264	2130	134	5.9
MEAGHER	966	914	52	5.4
MINERAL	1763	1580	183	10.4
MISSOULA	32531	30173	2358	7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1802	1662	140	7.8
PARK	5564	5198	366	6.6
PETROLEUM	307	301	6	2.0
PHILLIPS	2468	2325	143	5.8
PONDERA	3425	3240	185	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1199	1161	38	3.2
POWELL	3839	3609	230	6.0
PRAIRIE	971	943	28	2.9
RAVALLI	7391	6671	720	9.7
RICHLAND	4611	4445	166	3.6
ROOSEVELT	4837	4546	291	6.0
ROSEBUD	3976	3705	271	6.8
SANDERS	4071	3726	345	8.5
SHERIDAN	2517	2446	71	2.8
SILVER BOW	17430	15845	1585	9.1
STILLWATER	1985	1881	104	5.2
SWEET GRASS	1650	1604	46	2.8
TETON	2682	2551	131	4.9
TOOLE	2731	2589	142	5.2
TREASURE	474	447	27	5.7
VALLEY	4916	4485	431	8.8
WHEATLAND	1234	1181	53	4.3
WIBAUX	707	685	22	3.1

MONTANA  
1976 ANNUAL AVERAGES  
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

APRIL 1985  
PERCENT  
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	335000	315000	20000	6.1
CASCADE	31570	29551	2019	6.4
YELLOWSTONE	48125	45859	2266	4.7
BEAVERHEAD	4148	4001	147	3.5
BIG HORN	4346	4091	255	5.9
BLAINE	2851	2687	164	5.8
BROADWATER	1209	1132	77	6.4
CARBON	3294	3120	174	5.3
CARTER	927	912	15	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3102	3007	95	3.1
CUSTER	5400	5204	196	3.6
DANIELS	1426	1395	31	2.2
DAWSON	5307	5121	186	3.5
DEER LODGE	6338	5915	423	6.7
FALLON	2050	1996	54	2.6
FERGUS	5399	5136	263	4.9
FLATHEAD	19013	17281	1732	9.1
GALLATIN	18558	17616	942	5.1
GARFIELD	838	816	22	2.6
GLACIER	4847	4512	335	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	465	440	25	5.4
GRANITE	1147	1039	108	9.4
HILL	8366	7990	376	4.5
JEFFERSON	2723	2515	208	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1217	1176	41	3.4
LAKE	7059	6557	502	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	20077	19155	922	4.6
LIBERTY	1126	1100	26	2.3
LINCOLN	6505	5653	852	13.1
MC CONE	1403	1371	32	2.3
MADISON	2298	2160	138	6.0
MEAGHER	969	903	66	6.8
MINERAL	1775	1623	152	8.6
MISSOULA	30344	28298	2046	6.7
MUSSELSHELL	1878	1780	98	5.2
PARK	5570	5271	299	5.4
PETROLEUM	303	298	5	1.7
PHILLIPS	2604	2492	112	4.3
PONDERA	3268	3128	140	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1085	1058	27	2.5
POWELL	3290	3035	255	7.8
PRAIRIE	980	956	24	2.4
RAVALLI	6830	6162	668	9.8
RICHLAND	4554	4389	165	3.6
ROOSEVELT	5026	4781	245	4.9
ROSEBUD	4536	4277	259	5.7
SANDERS	3934	3644	290	7.4
SHERIDAN	2491	2431	60	2.4
SILVER BOW	17691	16047	1644	9.3
STILLWATER	2034	1938	96	4.7
SWEET GRASS	1698	1638	60	3.5
TETON	2758	2646	112	4.1
TOOLE	2632	2507	125	4.7
TREASURE	545	520	25	4.6
VALLEY	5084	4747	337	6.6
WHEATLAND	1290	1244	46	3.6
WIBAUX	702	682	20	2.8

## MONTANA

## ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1984

APRIL 1984

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	384.1	386.6	395.3	406.5	411.2	426.5	420.5	422.3	410.4	407.2	402.5	398.9	406.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	346.8	351.4	360.5	374.1	383.4	395.9	391.1	398.0	386.7	382.2	375.7	369.3	376.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	18.8	20.5	24.6	30.3	31.2	35.5	38.0	40.7	31.7	27.0	23.2	20.0	28.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.3	35.2	34.8	32.4	27.8	30.6	29.4	27.5	23.7	25.0	26.8	29.6	30.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.7%	9.1%	8.8%	8.8%	6.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.0%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	269.1	270.1	272.7	277.1	283.0	288.4	282.3	283.5	286.5	286.9	285.9	285.1	280.9
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.1	21.0	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.1	22.3
DURABLE GOODS	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.2	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.7	13.2
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.1
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
MINING	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4
10 METAL MINING	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.7	10.0	10.8	12.2	13.1	14.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.1	13.6	11.1	13.3
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.5
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.3	4.9
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.5
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.6	72.2	73.2	74.3	75.9	78.0	77.8	78.8	78.5	78.1	78.3	79.6	76.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.6
RETAIL TRADE	55.6	55.3	56.1	56.9	58.2	60.2	60.0	60.9	60.8	60.2	60.3	61.8	58.9
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.3	8.3
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.1	23.4	23.2	22.7	22.1	22.5	22.3
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4
SERVICES	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.5	59.6	61.1	61.6	61.5	60.5	60.5	60.3	60.4	59.8
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.2
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.3	28.9
GOVERNMENT	67.9	68.9	69.3	70.0	71.0	69.6	62.6	62.7	68.1	69.9	70.0	69.7	68.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.9	12.1	12.5
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.6	7.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.5
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.6	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.2	20.8	14.7	14.8	20.3	22.7	23.5	23.2	21.6
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	16.0	16.9	17.1	15.5	14.9	14.8	14.7	15.2

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA

PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:  
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA  
REVISED TO 1984 BENCHMARKS.

## MONTANA

## ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1983

APRIL 1984

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	377.8	379.0	385.2	393.8	395.2	409.6	411.7	414.4	404.5	397.2	393.7	389.9	406.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	335.4	335.6	343.6	355.2	360.6	374.1	376.2	381.7	377.7	370.3	363.5	358.1	376.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	19.3	21.0	25.2	31.0	32.0	36.4	39.0	41.7	32.5	27.7	23.8	20.5	29.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	42.4	43.4	41.6	38.6	34.6	35.5	35.5	32.7	26.8	26.9	30.2	31.8	30.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	11.2%	11.5%	10.8%	9.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.6%	7.9%	6.6%	6.8%	7.7%	8.2%	8.8%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	9.4%	9.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.2%	8.7%	9.0%	8.8%	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	8.8%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	264.8	263.2	266.2	271.0	274.9	281.6	280.0	280.6	287.0	283.8	280.5	278.3	276.0
MANUFACTURING	20.6	20.7	20.0	20.1	21.1	22.4	23.2	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.0	22.4	22.1
DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.4	12.3	13.3	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.1	12.9
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.4	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.6
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.1
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
MINING	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.4
10 METAL MINING	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.7	10.0	10.8	12.2	13.1	14.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.1	13.6	11.1	13.3
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.5
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.3	4.9
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.1	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	19.1	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.9	20.4
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.0
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.0	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.1	68.4	69.8	71.9	73.1	75.6	76.0	77.2	76.8	74.9	74.9	75.8	73.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1
RETAIL TRADE	52.7	52.1	53.3	54.9	56.1	58.3	58.5	59.7	59.4	57.5	57.6	58.7	56.6
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.6	9.2	8.2
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	19.6	19.7	20.5	21.4	22.0	23.2	23.1	23.7	23.5	22.1	21.7	21.8	21.9
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.7	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.0
SERVICES	55.8	55.7	56.4	56.8	56.7	58.5	59.7	59.8	59.9	58.3	58.1	58.4	57.8
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	7.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.7
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	27.0	26.8	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.4	28.2	27.9	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.6
GOVERNMENT	68.0	68.5	69.3	70.0	70.4	68.9	64.4	64.0	68.6	69.8	69.6	69.3	68.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.0	11.7	12.2	12.6	12.8	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.0
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	6.8	6.7	7.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.3
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.6	20.1	16.5	15.9	20.6	23.0	23.7	23.6	21.7
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.8	16.1	16.6	15.6	14.7	14.6	14.5	15.0

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